

Business Notices.

A NOVEL SIGHT.—Among the 5,000 persons from this city who listened to the inaugural Address of President Lincoln, there were a few who were distinguished by the elegance and grace of appearance. One of these was a young man, of the name of **W. H. BROWN**, who was seated in the front row of the gallery, and who was seen to be looking at the President with a look of intense interest.

BROWN'S COMBINATION FLOOR AND ICE SKATING RINK, PATENTED BY BROWN, No. 37 Broadway, New York. The rink, consisting of steel, is light and strong, and free from all obstructions which attach to wooden or cast iron floors. The rink is covered with leather, which prevents all noise or injury to the oil cloth, carpet, or floor, where they may be used.

BROWN'S COLDS! COUGHS!! BROWN'S BRONCHIAL THROAT CURE, COUGH, COLIC, HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, RELIEVE THE BRONCHIAL CURE IN CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE LUNGS. Clear and give strength to the voice of PUBLIC SPEAKERS.

TRICHES. Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough, or "Slight Cold," in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the lungs. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL THROAT CURE, a most valuable remedy, especially so at this season of the year, when Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarse and Sore Throats are so prevalent. The Triches give more and almost immediate relief. Sold by all Druggists in the United States, at 25 cents a box.

BATCHLOR'S HAIR DYE.—Reliable, Harmless, and Instantaneous; Black or Brown. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and applied at BATCHLOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

BATCHLOR'S newly-invented WIGS and Toupes are most perfect imitations of nature. Send for a Measure Card to No. 16 Bond-st. N. Y.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN.

Our lady friends will doubtless investigate the merits of Messrs. Edward Chamberlain & Co.'s (Boston) CONCENTRATED LEAVEN, for the making of Bread, Rolls, Cakes and Pastry. It is a new and valuable article, and is produced by the use of less than any other means.

For sale by all the principal Grocers and Druggists. GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent, No. 189 Pearl-st. New-York.

CONSTITUTION OR COSTIVENESS is the great cause of sickness. The only known medicine which completely cures this disease is HOLLOWAY'S strengthening and laxative Pills. They operate gently, leaving the bowels in a natural and healthy condition.

EMPIRE SEWING-MACHINES. The cheapest, because the best, in market. Agents wanted. Office, No. 325 Broadway.

GENTLEMEN'S SPRING HAIR.—BIRD, No. 49 Nassau-st., will introduce the new style on TUESDAY, March 5, and will introduce the new style on TUESDAY, March 5, and will introduce the new style on TUESDAY, March 5.

GIFFORD'S HOMEOPATHIC REMEDY FOR REMINAL CATARRH can always be relied upon as a certain cure. Price 25c. per box. Call for No. 25.

HUSBAND'S CALMINE MAGNETA is free from unpleasant taste, and three times the strength of the common Calmine Magneta. A World's Fair Medal, and four First Premium Silver Medals, have been awarded it, as being the best in the market. For sale by the druggists and country storekeepers generally, and by the manufacturers, THOMAS J. HIGGINS, Philadelphia.

IMPORTANT TO THE FASHIONABLE COMMUNITY. PHOTOGRAPHIC "Cartes de Visite." Messrs. CHARLES D. FREDERICKS & Co. would respectfully inform their friends and patrons that they have just introduced from Paris a new and beautiful process for the production of their fashionable "Cartes de Visite." The immense patronage which they have been honored with in this particular branch of the photographic art has warranted them in obtaining, at a great expense, the latest Parisian improvements, and they flatter themselves that they are now enabled to present to the New York public the "Cartes de Visite" equal in every respect to the best Parisian "Cartes." Messrs. F. & Co. would also invite attention to a new and beautiful assortment of Albums, Portfolios, and the "Cartes de Visite," which are manufactured by them in Paris expressly for their New-York Establishment.

No. 307 Broadway, Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

KINGSTON'S OSWEGO SILVER-GLOSS STARCH. Give a beautiful finish to the Linen. Caution.—Use less than usual, as it is so strong. Be sure you get Kingston's Silver-Gloss.

MOLDAVIA CREAM FOR THE HAIR, WHISKERS, AND MUSTACHES to grow luxuriantly. Sold, wholesale and retail, by W. A. BATHURST, No. 16 Bond-st.

My delicious ORIENTAL FIG PASTE, no good for the infant and weak, may be had at all the Fruit Stores and Sweets. HARRINGTON TARTARIN of Constantinople, Turkey.

NOTICE TO SEWING-MACHINE OPERATORS. FOLDING GUIDE, for Raw Edge Bindings of all kinds and styles, and for every description of work, manufactured by DOWELL & SKEWTON, Patented, order by No. 51 and 53 Will-st.

SPRING STYLES OF GENTS' HATS AND CAPS. Opening for March and April. Goods, March 25. No. 281 Canal-st. N. Y.

THE LADD & WEBSTER SEWING-MACHINE may now be had for Fifty Dollars. LADD, WEBSTER & Co., No. 500 Broadway.

TOWER CLOCKS, REGULATORS, AND OFFICE CLOCKS—the most accurate timekeepers in the world. Sent by Express. No. 40 Broadway.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES. Adapted for Sewing on Glass, and Improved Loop Check, new style. Binder, Order, &c., No. 505 Broadway.

THE MYRA GARDEN FORTUNE. The late edition, giving to Mrs. Galt her fortune of many millions of dollars in exciting much interest. The story of Mrs. Galt's eventful and romantic life is given by Mrs. ANN S. STARRING.

In BARNES'S DIKE NOVELS, No. 3, entitled "Myra, the Child of Adoption." A Romance of Real Life. For sale at all News Depots.

New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1861.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. What is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a security for his good faith. All business letters for this office should be addressed to "THE TRIBUNE," New-York. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

THE TRIBUNE IN PHILADELPHIA.—W. B. ZIEGLER, No. 106 South Third-st., is our Agent in PHILADELPHIA, and subscribers can have THE TRIBUNE promptly served by carriers to all parts of the city. W. B. ZIEGLER & Co., DANVILLE, Pa., have THE DAILY TRIBUNE for sale on the early train. W. B. ZIEGLER is our Agent in NEW-BIRMINGHAM, Conn., for the sale of THE TRIBUNE.

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The mails for Europe by the steamship Bremen will close this morning at 10½ o'clock.

The report that the disposal of the Federal offices in Massachusetts has been given to the Congressional delegation is contradicted.

From the latest dispatches of Major Anderson it appears that the provisions in Fort Sumter might be made to last for another month.

Mr. Holloway of Indiana has been appointed to the important office of Commissioner of Patents at Washington.

The reported communications between the State Department and the rebel Commissioners now at Washington are entirely without foundation.

William Appleton, M. C., of Massachusetts, it is now said, does not intend to resign. The report to that effect was based on his recent illness, from which, we infer by the contradiction, he has happily recovered.

Generals Scott and Totten were present at the meeting of the Cabinet yesterday, and gave their opinions, as military men, in favor of the withdrawal of the garrison from Fort Sumter, on the ground that it was impossible to reinforce the post before starvation would compel it to surrender.

A warm debate took place in the United States Senate yesterday on Mr. Douglas's resolution, relative to the United States forts in the South. Mr. Douglas spoke for nearly two hours with more than his usual arrogance, and while justifying his position to believe that the Administration was in favor of peace, the tendency and design of his speech was to induce the belief that the Government is aiming at civil war, and

to inflame the suspicions and prejudices of the South. His duplicity was forcibly exposed by Messrs. Wilson and Fessenden, with the latter of whom he apparently sought to pick a personal quarrel. In the course of the debate Mr. Fessenden explicitly stated that the policy of the Administration would be pacific, and strictly legal.

Elihu C. Crosby of New-York has been appointed Minister to Guatemala. Gen. Spinner's confirmation, as United States Treasurer, is opposed in the Senate, on the ground that he has said in conversation that if Virginia secedes a servile war will follow in that State. It is added that he also said he would be willing to lead an insurrection of slaves, which is doubtless an exaggeration. His confirmation by the Senate will not, however, be long delayed.

Our Charleston Correspondent writes to us that the shot fired the other day at Fort Sumter was the result of a deliberate plan to try the temper of Major Anderson, and that the statement that it was done accidentally is an unblinking lie. We may add that our correspondent is not likely to be mistaken in this matter.

The Montgomery Daily Advertiser is endeavoring to heal the dissensions which already afflict the Southern Confederacy. Great complaint, it seems, is made of the arbitrary conduct of the leaders of the Rebellion, and in many quarters their authority is already treated with contempt. Against this the Advertiser strongly protests. With charming coolness it appeals to the loyalty of the people: "We hold that it is not only the duty, but the proud privilege of every true citizen of the Confederate States at this juncture, to testify, by word and by deed, to his love for and loyalty toward the Government under which we live. This feeling of loyalty is what is essential to the preservation and well-being of every Government. The want of it broke up the old United States Government, for the Puritan fanatic is incapable of any other motive than self-interest, and loved the Union only because it fed and clothed him, while it was impossible for the people of the South to be devoted in heart to a Government that was gradually being perverted to their destruction." The force of even slaveholding impudence can certainly never go further than this. This talk of the excellence and necessity of loyalty while engaged in open rebellion can only be equaled by canting about Liberty while striving to uphold Slavery, and about democracy while living on the earnings of others.

We print in to-day's TRIBUNE an authentic copy of the Permanent Constitution of the Southern Confederacy. Its main provisions are the following: The Constitution provides for the election of members of Congress every second year, the Representatives not exceeding one for every fifty thousand. Alabama, until an enumeration is made, will be entitled to nine Representatives; South Carolina, six; Georgia, ten; Florida, two; Mississippi, seven; Louisiana, six, and Texas six. Total, 46. Each State will have two Senators, and they to be elected for six years. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof, subject to the provisions of the Constitution. Congress is to assemble once a year, and such meeting shall be on the 1st day of December, unless a different day is appointed. The importation of negroes of the African race from any foreign country other than the slaveholding States of America, is forbidden, and Congress is required to pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the same. Congress also has the power to prohibit the introduction of slaves from any State not a member of, or Territory not belonging to, the Confederacy. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State, except by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses. The President and Vice-President are to hold their offices for six years, but the President shall not be re-eligible. If there is not a majority of the electoral votes cast for any candidate for the Presidency, then the House of Representatives is to elect. States (slave or free) may be admitted into the Confederacy by a vote of two-thirds of the House of Representatives and two-thirds of the Senate, the Senate voting by States. The ratification of the Conventions of five States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same. When the Constitution shall have been ratified in the manner specified, the Congress under the Provisional Constitution shall prescribe the time of holding the election of President and Vice-President, and for the meeting of the Electoral College; and for the counting of votes, and inaugurating the President. They will also prescribe the time for holding the first election of members of Congress under this Constitution, and the assembling of the same.

Our Secession correspondent at Montgomery telegraphs that the South will not be satisfied till she has convinced the North that she can maintain an independent Government. This notion will strike the North as more childish than manly. No one doubts that the South can maintain an independent Government, as well as Hayti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Ashantee, Dahomey, and fifty other insignificant nations, which maintain their independence because none of the Great Powers think it necessary to deprive them of it. But the point to be considered by the South is, whether a contemptible independence as a tenth-rate power, existing by suzerainty and maintaining a Government at an inordinate expense, is a better position than that she lately occupied as an equal member of one of the first nations in the world, and one which is soon to be the greatest.

According to our correspondent, the new Confederacy is graciously willing to admit Northern States into its fold, and expects, within a year, to see New-York applying for admission. When her application reaches Montgomery, we hope our correspondent will be prompt to inform us of the fact.

Not only is New-York to be enticed into the new Confederacy, but the Border Slave States are to be forced into it by the threat of an import duty of thirty per cent on negroes brought from the United States. The cry of cheap negroes, of "niggers for the niggers," seems to have had its day. South Carolina was encouraged to go forward by the promise of the reopening of the African slave-trade; but now, not only is that prohibited by the new Constitution, but a tax almost prohibitory is to be laid on the import of negroes from the breeding States.

THE FUTURE.

What spectacle is this country to present within the next year? Where shall we be politically in the year 1862? These questions are of the gravest import, not to be passed over simply because they are disagreeable. Serious troubles threaten us, and it is cowardly to look away from them and take no thought whether they are likely to lead us.

Before last November threats of disunion were common enough, but no one supposed they were anything more than electioneering tricks. Indeed, so frequently had these threats been made before, that no one had any reason to regard them as of any practical importance. They were accordingly received either with indifference, or with mirthful remarks; and the general opinion seemed to be that the South could not be forced out of the Union. It was argued by those who cared to argue at all about it, that the very existence of Slavery depended upon the Union; that no Slave State would dare to have Canada carried down to its borders; that slave insurrections would occur as soon as the heavy hand of the Federal Government was withdrawn from the institution; and that the dread of John Brown raids would alone prove sufficient to keep the Slave States in the Union. It would seem now that great ignorance prevailed at the North as to the real situation of the Slave States. At all events, we reckoned too rapidly and accepted possible ultimate results as immediate effects. The Slave States which lie most remote from the Free, have earnestly, boldly, successfully seceded, and established a Confederacy founded upon Slavery. They have framed a Constitution, established a *de facto* government, assumed an attitude of armed hostility toward the United States, and are at this moment making demands more befitting conquerors than rebels. Two tiers of Slave States lie between them and the Free States, and those intermediate States are disaffected towards the Union, and act as allies to the seceded States. The actual condition of things is pretty much as if one of three partners should be robbing the firm of its property, while a second should hold the largest proprietor and threaten him with death in case he resisted. The Slave States which still remain in the Union, with two or three exceptions, will be ready to leave it as soon as their end of shielding the seceders shall be accomplished, unless they can compel the people of the Free States to adopt such degrading and revolting amendments to the Constitution as shall be acceptable to all the Slave States. It is true that the Union party, so called, is uppermost in the Slave States which have not seceded; but it is about the same sort of a Union party as that lately existing in Georgia, with Vice-President Stephens at its head. If, say these Union States, you coerce the seceded States we will take up arms against you, and quit the Union. If you do not adopt amendments to the Constitution making Slavery a truly national institution, we shall withdraw from the Union. If you let the seceders do exactly as they please, and never draw trigger on them, and if you accept our amendments to the Constitution, we will consent to let you number us still as States of the Union. But if you venture to assert any right, even to your own money, in the new Confederacy, or if you plead that you settled your views on Slavery last November, and can take no steps to make the Constitution abhorrent to your consciences and destructive to your interests, we shall instantly leave your Union, and, if need be, meet you in the field of battle.

Such is the tone of the Union Slave States, or rather of the Union party in those States; and the day is not distant when they will meet in Convention and dictate terms to the people and the Government of the United States which must either be accepted or rejected. The time is fast approaching when even Gov. Seward must declare *how far* he is willing to go for the Union; and he must respond not in empty declaration, but in plain, practical language—not in the abstract, but in the concrete. That the beautiful image of that fast-sailing frigate entering a foreign port with 34 stars in her hunting is to hide the baleful and ghastly specter of Slavery Extension from Mr. Seward's eyes, we dare not believe. But when the question comes up it is not to be met by glittering generalities. It is not to be answered by saying that "Freedom is always in the Union;" nor is it to go unanswered by any political man holding high office. The North will at length be driven to take a position, and to hold it; and if the Republican party prove unequal to the occasion, another party will supersede it, even as it superseded the effects and emaculate Whig party.

We hope the position assumed will be a proud and manly one; we cannot believe it will be a tame submission. But to refuse to submit to degrading terms will not be a mere matter of form. It may either involve us in war, or compel us to treat with the Slave States as a sovereign nation. The way, and we fear the only way, of preventing a war, as the alternative of submission, or a treaty, is to be fully prepared for it. Unless we desire to see Mr. Lincoln a fugitive from Washington, with Gov. Seward at his heels, we must be prepared either to yield up everything in the way of political principle, or to acknowledge the Southern Confederacy, or to protect the seat of Government against all comers. Assuming that we shall neither acknowledge the Black Republic, nor submit to the demands of its allies, we cannot too urgently appeal to the Administration to prepare to meet force with force, and maintain the honor and independence of the United States at all hazards. It is foolish to attempt now to shape public policy to suit the Border Slave States. If free goods are to be allowed to enter the Slave States, to be sent thence to the Free States, why is it not better at once to give up the contest, divide the Territories, the Army and Navy, and make the best terms we can with Jeff. Davis? If the forts are to be surrendered, whether from military necessity or otherwise, and everything that Virginia chooses to call coercion is to be avoided, why not own at once that the only branch of Government which the leaders of the Republican party can successfully conduct is the Distribution of offices?

But the future, under God, is in our own keeping. It is our duty to prepare for it; and if our means are insufficient to meet its demands, it is the duty of the President to call an extra session of Congress and ask for all the means required. There are too many elements of discord in our political system to render it safe to doubt that war can be avoided by any other means than being prepared for it. The price we are now required to pay to keep the Border Slave States is sufficiently monstrous to make us expect yet

greater exactions. If we show a disposition to pay that price, viz: no coercion, no collecting the revenue, no holding of our fortifications, and all kinds of concessions on the Slavery question, it will not be long before we are warned by Virginia not to enlist another man, not to put in commission another ship, not to concentrate another regiment, under the penalty of another stampede of the Slave Border States. If, then, we have, or expect to have, anything that can be called a Government, now is the time for decided, energetic, effective action. But if we intend a deplorable series of back-outs and crawling, the sooner we acknowledge the Southern Confederacy, and try to make terms with it, the better for all concerned.

GIVING UP BUSINESS.

The public must not suppose that the movement now in progress in England to ascertain what countries can be relied on for a supply of cotton, is a recent and original effort, stimulated by sudden fear of a diminished crop with us. Neither should it be supposed that no other country but England has sought to ascertain the world's capacity for increasing the supply. On the contrary, this subject has long occupied the attention of leading minds in various countries, by whom much information has been quietly accumulated, which, spread before the public when the cotton question had suddenly become a very prominent one, has surprised by its novelty, while carrying conviction by its unanswerable array of facts. The evidence developed within the last three months shows conclusively that the great British manufacturing interests had long foreseen a danger from entire dependence on American cotton, though none could say exactly what that danger was, or what accident would precipitate a crisis. Disunion was not regarded as an element of danger, because no one dreamed of it, but foreign war alone was looked to as the calamity which would one day bring the apprehended evil into full action. That being out of the question, it seems the danger starts up from an entirely new quarter. All wars are known in time to come to an end; but Secession is a dislocator which puzzles foreign nations as greatly as it puzzles ourselves.

It is a curious fact, that though as a nation we have been complacently resting in the belief that our Cotton supremacy was absolute, there were intelligent men among us who entertained grave doubts on the subject. To publicly attack the idea of this supremacy would have been absurd. So they went quietly to work, and, under the auspices of the Patent Office, caused a circular to be issued in 1856, which was forwarded, through the State Department, to our diplomatic and commercial agents, missionaries, naval officers, and other functionaries, residing and traveling in the principal countries of the globe, soliciting information on the cotton culture. The queries were twenty-seven in number, embracing every detail of "importance touching growth and general statistics, and the replies were so comprehensive as to afford a tolerably complete view of what other countries were able to do in competition with ours. The British cotton interests are now instituting the same proceeding which we accomplished five years ago. Looking into the results of this inquiry, the facts are found to be remarkable. In 1851, Egypt exported only 6,000 pounds, but in 1855 the export had risen to 144,000,000 pounds. Almost all the land in Lower Egypt is suitable to the growth of cotton. The plant is rarely injured by insects. Improved modes of culture would give to production an immense impetus. Hayti has produced as much as 10,000,000 pounds per annum, and could be made a large exporting country. Demerara produces better cotton than ours, and at less cost. Having no winter, the tree blossoms and bears all the year round, and will bear crops for fifty years. Agriculture is there in its earliest stage; no manure is used, and the hoe performs all the work.

An acre of sea island cotton in Australia has yielded 220 pounds, and the climate of that large island is especially favorable to cotton, particularly of the fine kinds. Nature seems to have designed it for a cotton field of the most gigantic dimensions. The gold mines alone, by attracting all kinds of labor to them, have retarded the growth of cotton. But India is the great source of supply for England. There cotton has been grown by millions of people from time immemorial. It is delivered at Calcutta at 3 cents per pound. It is almost impossible to ascertain the product of British India, it is so enormous. But it clothes nearly 150,000,000 of people, makes their beds, pillows, ropes, carpets, curtains, &c. In 1840 the quantity required for native clothing alone was estimated at 375,000,000 pounds, while for other exclusively domestic uses as much more was required, making a total of 750,000,000 pounds. Yet while consuming this enormous quantity, the export was 105,000,000 pounds, and in 1857 India spared to England alone 630,000 bales, with every prospect of swelling that in 1861 to 1,000,000. India is the paradise of cotton. It is cultivated everywhere, on the borders of rivers, far in the interior, on the sea coast, on mountain elevations and on lofty plains. The seeds are often sown broadcast, sometimes with other crops, and the plants are generally crowded together. The quantity of land adapted to this culture is large enough to supply the world. England entertains no doubt of the ability of India alone to make her independent of us.

In Central America labor can be had for ten cents per day. The cotton produced there is finer than ours, and can be raised so as to undersell us in Europe. England has clung to this region so pertinaciously because she knew there was no superior cotton country in the world. All Central America is a cotton region. Cortez found the natives clothed in fabrics of their own raising. What those countries need is cotton gins, machinery, and freedom from our own filibusters, and the fiber will be produced. No one can look into this matter without being struck with the significant fact that the great bulk of the world's cotton lands lie outside of the United States. We have seen it somewhere stated that 8,000,000 acres comprise all the land devoted to cotton culture in this country. This allows two acres to produce a bale. How small a portion of the earth's surface it is, and how many times it must be exceeded beyond our limits!

The English manufacturers are aware of all these facts. They know that in seven years the cotton product of this country rose from 500 pounds to 19,000,000, that the single town of Abbeokuta, in Africa, in ten years increased its export from half a bale to 2,000 bales; that in six years India has doubled her supply; that all other cotton regions, with trifling exceptions, are

imitating this gigantic rate of increase, and that it is a political impossibility for any single country to maintain an immovable monopoly of the product. But they are not the less solicitous to hurry up the day of emancipation. England is now shipping millions of silver to India for the purchase of cotton, and the fact is established that she has never held out her purse with this object without commanding all she wanted. She says that cotton can be grown as readily as wheat, if money be at hand to pay for it; that there is not an hour to be lost in providing against the tremendous danger; that the very existence of 5,000,000 of her people is at stake; that she is holding on by a single anchor, and the strands of the cable seem actually parting; that Disunion will be followed by industrial disorganization, and that her manufacturing interest would be crushed by the catastrophe. These are all strong figures, strong modes selected by different pens for giving expression to a common conviction. They show the keen apprehension of danger which now agitates the English mind.

It would seem from this data that the American cotton-growers have sent a business of \$200,000,000 per annum on a begging tour among the nations. We know they did not mean to do so, but they have done it, nevertheless. One nation will pick up a million of this magnificent business, another will appropriate ten, another fifty. The share of India will tend strongly to consolidate British power in that country. The gains which Africa may make will be the means of introducing Christianity and civilization to millions. We may live to see cotton railroads running from Lagos to her interior cities, and cotton steamboats on her magnificent rivers. Cotton has done all this in India and America. Its kingdom is not of a single country. We said our cotton-growers did not mean to do this thing. But their insane conduct has effectually staggered British confidence in their stability. It needed some such folly to destroy it; but having been destroyed, no temporary reconstruction can restore it. The first excitement of alarm may have subsided, but it is evident that the determination to shake us off is becoming stronger than ever. England is tired of paying so many millions annually for the support of Slavery.

FORT SUMTER.

If the abandonment of Fort Sumter to the rebels be indeed a military necessity, it must of course be abandoned. But the necessity must be so plain that people will all believe in it. If the abandonment of the Fort be a present pressing necessity, it seems probable that poor old Buchanan and his band of Cabinet traitors are not alone to blame. Some fault must lie at the door of Maj. Anderson for having so repeatedly declared (if, indeed, he has so declared, as we have constantly heard he has) that he required no succor, and especially for having done so about the time the Star of the West was sent to his relief. We give no credence to the insinuations alluded to by one of our Charleston correspondents as current there, to the effect that Maj. Anderson has a good understanding with the rebels. But, if he has failed to make known to the Government the real exigencies of his position, he is greatly to be blamed. He has communicated with the Government not only by letters, but also by a special messenger, and it seems incredible that his real position was not made known. It must be assumed, then, that in stating his position to be secure for some time to come, Maj. Anderson stated the exact truth, and we must therefore conclude that there is no necessity for an immediate abandonment of Fort Sumter, on account of a want of provisions. That the long delay in sending reinforcements and stores has given the rebels great advantage, none can deny. Unquestionably, the danger to Fort Sumter from without is far more serious than it was a few weeks ago. The rebels have had time to erect formidable batteries, and to discipline their troops. Instead of being a mere State Government, they are a Confederacy of States, possessed of considerable means for carrying on war, mainly derived from the plunder of the United States property, and the treachery of United States military officers. From this state of things, however, there arises no necessity for an immediate abandonment of Fort Sumter, if that fortress be indeed sufficiently provisioned to prevent starvation, and sufficiently manned to work its guns. But if the fort has no power to resist an attack, the discovery is made very late in the day, and all the labors of Major Anderson to put it in a condition to repel an attack will ensure only to the benefit of the rebels. The thought is far from pleasant.

But the real ground why Sumter is to be abandoned, if at all, is that the United States has not sufficient power at its disposal to hold it. We must reject the idea that the reason is because bloodshed and civil war will result; for to give that reason is only another way of saying that the Secessionists are to have their own way in everything. It must be justified, if at all, upon the square, plump, and only tenable ground of want of power to preserve the fort from being captured. No other plea will ever satisfy the people, nor will that, unless it be a true plea. Thanks to honest Floyd and loyal Toucey, the Army and Navy are so disposed of that it is difficult to say how far they are available for the protection of the coast defenses; but if they are sufficient for that purpose, the people will expect them to be so used. If they are insufficient, that is an excuse for giving up untenable forts before instead of after bloodshed—for no commander has a right by the laws of war to pretend to hold what is clearly untenable. Thus, then, stands the case:

I. There is no necessity for an immediate abandonment of Fort Sumter, on the ground of a want of provisions to sustain the men.
II. There is no such necessity on the ground of want of men and provisions to make temporary resistance.
III. The United States have sufficient power to reinforce the fort and destroy the batteries opposed to it, and it is no good public reason for not exerting that power that blood would flow and civil war result.
IV. But, although having the power, it is not at the present time available, and before it could be made so the fort would fall into the hands of the rebels.
V. If the last proposition be really true, the fort might better be given up at once.
We protest, however, against any acquiescence on our part in this humiliating and truly mournful measure being construed to mean that we are in favor of any other concessions of the kind. If the Gulf defenses all fall into the hands of the rebels, they will acquire a military importance not to be despised, and perhaps to be

dreaded. After the alacrity they have shown in plundering mints, stealing arsenals, robbing dockyards, and private, he must be a confident fool who doubts that our commerce would be preyed upon by the seceders who have instituted the Slave Confederacy, if they could control our Gulf defenses, and deprive our navy of any place of rendezvous near their own borders. With team of indignation and sorrow, we may manage to acquiesce in the abandonment of Fort Sumter, but to go further, is to overwhelm the nation with disgrace, and cripple its resources in the war which will be sure to follow. For the men who have Secession in hand, if they find us truckling, mean to exact concessions until they force us to take a stand somewhere, and prove to the world by our own craven acts, that we are unworthy to be called a nation. Rather than wait for that day, it were better at once to recognize the new Confederacy let all who choose join it, and then sue for peace and mercy for ourselves.

THE MUSE SOUTH.

Having settled the Fifteen Million Loan and invented a Patent Office, which will be as handy as the fifth wheel of a coach, the Montgomery Convention, continuing to go through the motions, has passed an International Copyright Law, which will no doubt solace extremely Mr. Dickens, and other manufacturers of prose fiction. If predicted upon any achievements in the field of letters thus far accomplished by Confederate writers, we should pronounce this Montgomery measure uncommonly magnanimous; as the prospect of a brisk demand for Southern copyrights in London, does not appear to us to be as painfully brilliant, for various reasons, one of which is, that by the eternal laws of nature a rabbit must be caught before he can be roasted. London bookellers will not be in an agony of haste to purchase the new views of the Confederators, their speculations in philosophy and their spasms in poetry, until the MSS. are ready. It is bad enough to buy a pig in a poke, but to buy a possible poem or an abstract folio and to pay for the same in present, concrete cash is what even Mr. Edmund Curll would not have done, if he had not been weakened by taking physic, when he said to his convocation of writers: "Here is half-a-crown apiece for you to drink your own healths and 'confusion to Mr. Addison, and all other 'cessant writers.' 'Authors must be paid beforehand,' said Mr. Curll, 'so put them in 'good humor,' and when the Confederates have fairly fingered a few of the fifteen millions, we recommend to them to invite proposals for furnishing the Confederacy with a sufficient supply of reading, and thus, by at least the prospect of payments, stimulate genius, impregnate fancy, awaken the dormant Southern intellects, and so secure whole libraries of that which, since the creation of this world or the invention of Cadmus, has had no existence—a good, sound, solid, Pro-Slavery literature with no nonsense about the rights of man, with no insane praises of freedom, with no maslin sympathies, and with no lunatic aspirations. 'It remains to be seen with what relish the leading literary men of England, almost all of them by their publications committed against the one, sole, inescapable 'institution' of the South, will receive these amiable overtures; or whether, for the profit of a few pounds, they will publish books in South Carolina which they would not dare to publish in England. There are few writers abroad, or at least in Great Britain, hungry or thirsty or ragged enough to do that; and for the poorest of them all, no matter what his exigencies, the speculation would not be a gainful one.

The Georgia Convention, having failed to hear of the Montgomery scheme, or perhaps regarding it with no more respect than we do, has taken the extraordinary course of offering a reward of \$500 each for a Spelling Book, an Arithmetic, an English Grammar, a Geography, and two Reading Books. As there are already sundry manuals in print, the productions of Southern mind and Southern learning, we can only understand this munificent offer, by the reflection that these existing books are tainted by the fact that they are the property of Northern publishers; and, although within their purified covers no heresy can be found; although the multiplication table is given without the least allusion to human rights, and the Spelling Books are not in the least incendiary, yet the serpent may lurk there unseen by our uninterested eyes, though visible enough to visions sharpened by fear. We are astonished to notice, in these high days of cheap Dictionaries, that the Georgia Convention neglects to offer any reward for that most indispensable of all books. But then, when we come to consider the matter more closely, we find right reason for the omission. Your Dictionary, if you think well of it, is a mighty combustible affair, a regular fire-pot; a package of words, some of them harmless, but many of them exciting and flammatory to a degree. If we examine closely our Worcester, we find such inflammable words and illustrations as this:

LIBERTY. *n.* Freedom; independence; exemption from restraint; power of acting without restraint. We have the spirit of the Lord; there is liberty.—*1 Cor. iii. 17.* His life's blood gave the flower of Freedom life to labor and to freedom.—*Croquer.*
SLAVERY. *n.* The state of absolute subjection to the will of another. Slavery was abolished throughout the British colonies in 1833.—*Hayden.*
REBELLION. *n.* Violent resistance to lawful authority.
TRAITOR. *n.* A breach of allegiance or fidelity; disloyalty; treachery. Fellowship in treason is a bad ground of confidence.—*Herke.*
TRUTH. *n.* The state of things as they really are, or as they ought to be.
ABOLITIONISM. *n.* The principles and measures of the abolitionists.—*Robertson.*
MOBILISM. *n.* Transience; vagueness.
PERJURY. *n.* One who swears by perjury.
TRAITOR. *n.* One who swears by perjury.
Thousands of these half-bred words called traitors are not found in the dictionary.—*Herke.*
—These specimens, the number of which might be indefinitely increased, show that this Dictionary, admirable as we have considered it, is best fitted for free Commonwealths; and the same must of course be true of any work giving the words of our English tongue, and their just definitions. Let the Georgia Convention, then, offer a suitable reward for a safe Dictionary, with no nonsense in it about freedom! The spelling-book must be revised to match it, and, in fact, must all our sacred and profane literature, who would think Dryden a dangerous writer; and yet, in one of his translations, he says: